

Costs of Raising a Child Fact Sheet

The costs in the child's first year continue to add up. The amounts spent vary depending on whether one looks at a single parent or two parent home, whether there is more than one child in the home, and what the income range of the family is. The 2005 U.S. federal government statistics show the amount spent on a child in the first year varies from \$7,300 to \$15,190.

Middle Income = Cost of child by year 2022 = \$250,000

**These amounts break down as follows:
Costs for 1 year of child's life**

Housing	\$2770-\$5960
Food	\$1000-\$1590
Transportation	\$880-\$1830
Clothing	\$350-\$540
Healthcare	\$550-\$830
Childcare/education	\$1080-\$2690
Miscellaneous	\$670-\$1750

College Costs

If the child goes to college, the costs continue to mount. Currently the costs are estimated to range from \$4,000 to \$80,000 over four years.

Public university tuition/fees \$3,754 a year
 Private university tuition/fees \$15,894 a year
 Public university room/board \$4,033 a year
 Private university room/board \$6,224 a year

Factors which affect the costs:

- Single or two parent home
- Number of siblings
- Urban/Rural family
- Health care
- Income bracket (low/middle/upper)
 -upper income families will spend
 2 x the amount that a low income
 family will spend per child.

Plan Ahead

*Prepare for future cost
 Prepare for family emergencies
 Prepare for adequate insurance
 Avoid divorce*

**The \$200,000 (minimal) life time costs:
 \$16,222 a year, \$1,352 a month, \$318.46
 a week. That's a mere \$ 49.45 a day, or
 just a little over \$2 dollars an hour.**

Middle Income = Cost of child by year 2022 = \$250,000 cost break down for each \$1.00 spent:

- 6¢ - Clothing (most clothing comes from grandparents)
- 7¢ - Health care (out of pocket)
- 11¢ - Education
- 12¢ - Miscellaneous (entertainment, child care)
- 31¢ - Food and Transportation (these 2 will increase with age of child)
- 33¢ - Housing

References

Bauer, J.W. & Rettig, K.D. University of Minnesota, Costs of Raising a Child- 2002, 2006

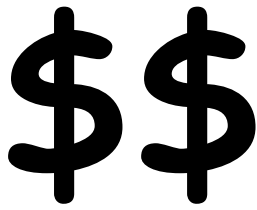
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Maynard, R.A. (1996). Kids having kids: A Robin Hood Foundation special report on the costs of adolescent childbearing. New York, Robin Hood Foundation.

www.ConsumerReports_org - The cost of raising a baby 6-05.mht

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*“Utah State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.”
Practical solutions for a complex world*



The Cost of Raising a Child



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Cheaper by the Dozen- Hand me down and less on baby sitting; however most will upgrade on size of home and neighborhood.

After 18 years of age;

College costs range from \$6,000-\$22,000 per year.

On the average most parents contribute \$2,200 per year to children 18-24.

Current one year cost of child:

Housing	\$2520-\$5490
Food	\$940-\$1500
Transportation	\$800-\$1670
Clothing	\$420-\$640
Healthcare	\$470-\$700
Childcare/education	\$840-\$2100
Miscellaneous	\$700-\$1700

One mother puts it this way: "It's not that I want to spoil my kids with possessions. But I want to be able to give them some of the things that make life enjoyable for them, like going to camp, and having birthday parties."

What Does My New Baby Really Need: A Guide to Shopping for Your New Baby

Health and Safety

- * digital thermometer
- * nasal aspirator
- * infant acetaminophen drops
- * baby monitor
- * night light

Baby Care Products

- * baby shampoo/baby wash
- * diaper cream
- * baby nail clippers or safety scissors
- * baby oil/lotion
- * baby brush and comb
- * a couple of pacifiers (even if you don't plan to use!)
- * feeding bottles (4-6 4 oz to start), nipples, and bottle brush if you plan to use bottles



Layette and Diapering

- * newborn diapers/cloth diapers/wraps or set up diaper service
- * baby wipes and/or extra baby washcloths
- * diaper pail
- * cloths or extra cloth diapers
- gowns/kimonos or newborn sleepers (4-6)
- * receiving blankets (4-6)
- * swaddling blankets (2-3)
- * crib blanket or quilt
- * newborn socks or booties (4-6 pair)
- * newborn cap (1-2)
- * hooded bath towels and wash cloth
- * 4-6 T-shirts or all-in-ones
- sweaters or bunting (depending upon season)

Baby Equipment

- baby carrier (sling, wrap or pack carrier)
- infant seat (have to bring it to the hospital!)
- stroller or carriage
- bouncer seat or swing
- diaper bag

Furniture and Accessories

- * co-sleeper/bassinet/cradle or crib
- * mattress, waterproof pads, at least two sheets and other bedding
- * changing table or other safe changing area
- * mobile for the crib and/or changing area
- * changing pad and 2 covers

* burp

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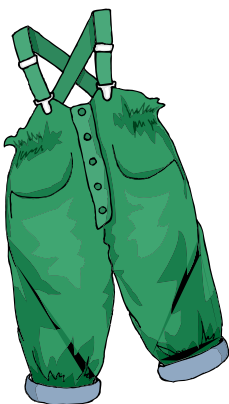
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Money Saving Shopping Tips for New Parents

Perhaps the biggest problem with baby clothes is that they don't last. Not because they wear out, but because your baby quickly outgrows them. It's important to plan your baby clothes shopping around the growth of your baby. If you don't, you could be wasting money.

1. **Wear a Larger Size** - People say babies grow fast, and they're right about that. You'll be wasting money if you buy perfect fitting clothes because they'll soon be too small. Buying a larger size will extend the amount of time your baby can wear them.
2. **Make a Weather Prediction** - Stop and think for a moment about clothes labels that state size in terms of a baby's age, such as 12 or 18 months. Then ask this question: "When my baby is X months old, what will the weather or temperature be like?" Get the answer to this question correct and you'll buy clothes that not only fit, but also will be appropriate for the season.
3. **Find Easy To Put On Outfits** - Sometimes you'll struggle to dress your baby into an outfit you want him to wear. Outfits that come in several pieces, button from behind or pull over the head may require more of your patience and time. Outfits that come in one piece, open in the front, have zippers, or snap buttons should be easier to deal with.
4. **Have Enough for Emergencies** - Food can drop on your baby's clothes while you're feeding him. If your baby becomes sick, he might throw-up on his outfit. When a messy accident occurs, you'll need a clean set of clothes ready for your baby to wear.
5. **Save at the Clearance Racks** - You can save a bundle at the clearance racks. Almost every type of store has these. In addition, if you wait for a big sale you can save even more. Some stores will also markdown the clearance item further at the cash register.
6. **Accept Hand Me Downs** - Your family and friends may want to give you their children's baby clothes. They may have new clothes that their baby didn't have a chance to wear. If you decide to accept what they are willing to give, you'll save yourself some money, especially if they have clothing you would have bought.
7. **Exchange Old Clothes for Cash** - Sell the clothes your baby no longer fits into on eBay. eBay is just an example. There are many other ways to trade your old clothes for cash. You may not make as much as you had originally paid for them, however, you'll at least earn some of your money back.





Baby Needs and Wants

3 smarties		8 smarties	
1 smartie		4 smarties	
3 smarties		2 smarties	
5 smarties		5 smarties	
8 smarties		2 smarties	
6 smarties		2 smarties	
3 smarties		4 smarties	
1 smartie		2 smarties	

Married mothers will have 2 packs of smarties for 2 incomes.

The Effects of Teen Pregnancy

- 50% of adolescents who have a baby become pregnant again within two years of the baby's birth.
- Only 41% of teenage mothers complete high school, making it less likely for teen mothers to have the skills necessary to qualify for a well-paying job.
- Almost 50% of all teen mothers and more than 75% of unmarried teen mothers begin receiving welfare within five years of the birth of their first child.
- Nearly 80% of fathers of children born to teen mothers do not marry the mothers.
- Teen fathers pay less than \$800 in child support.
- Children born to teen mothers are more likely to have low birth weight and related problems such as infant death, blindness, and mental retardation.
- Children of teen parents often receive inadequate parenting, are subject to abuse and neglect, and often have insufficient health care.
- Children of teen parents are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, perform poorly on standardized tests, and ultimately less likely to complete high school.

Sources:

1. National Vital Statistics, Vol. 50, No. 50, 2002
2. National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy (2002). *Not Just Another Single Issue*, Washington, DC.
3. Maynard, R.A. (1996). Kids having kids: A Robin Hood Foundation special report on the costs of adolescent childbearing. New York, Robin Hood Foundation.